REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,656.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	13
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. ARCOT, 1782 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 18th November 1876.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 10th November and on MONDAY, the 13th idem., for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th October 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. James, on SATURDAY, the 4th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 10th November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 125 H.P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Le-horn	50	34	14	
Genoa	52	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and fur her particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co
W. NICOL & Co, Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, and 400 H.P. will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 0
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£6 12

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1876.
Do. do. 21st December 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th October 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876.
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3141	630	G. C. Burne	13th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3727	600	W. Woolcott	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	3483	450	C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. KASHGAR, (2021 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2107	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer NAPLES are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October 1876.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP LADY EGIDIA.—CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the above vessel from CALCUTTA and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, to PAY the FREIGHT due and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Ship Lady Egidia.

Bombay, 30th October 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

Saccone's Gib. Sherry	Rs.	22 8
„ Amontillado		27 0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne in Pints		50 0
„		39 0
Green Seal Champagne		11 8
Red and Gold label Claret		20 0
„ „ Pontet Canet		14 0
„ „ Sauterne		36 0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1		28 0
„ „ No. 2		27 8
„ Gautier Frere's		28 8
Sparkling Saumur		

WM. WATSON & Co.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

GIESLER and Co.'s
Champagne ..... Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
„ „ 52 per case of 2 dozen pints.
KENNEITH MACKENZIE and Co.'s
Fine Amontillado Sherry .. Rs. 33 per dozen.
Amontillado No. 2 ..... „ 30 „
CRESWELL and Co., LISBON
No. 1 Fine Old Port ..... Rs. 33 per dozen,
„ 2 Rich Fruity Port ..... „ 27 „
„ 3 Red Port ..... „ 23 „
"Montigo" Red Wine ..... „ 14 „

W. NICOL & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October 1876.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bourdeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„

HOCKS.

From G. M. Passemann Son, Maynence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs.	16 per doz. Qts.
Deidesheimer	„	17 „
Geisenheimer	„	18 „
Liebfraumilch	„	22 „
Hockheimer	„	24 „
Rudesheimer	„	26 „
Maccobrunner	„	30 „
Queen Victoria Berg	„	36 „

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs.	25 per doz. Qts.
Eugene Clicquot	„	40 „
THEOPH NOEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES, at Rs. 31, 37, 43 and 50 per dozen.		

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co.'s	Rs.	3-4 per doz.	Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S BEER	„	6 „	Qts.
Do. do.	„	3 „	Pts.
TIVOLI BEER, from the celebrated Berlin Brewery, in cases of 2 and 4 dozens at	„	7½ „	
BENT GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	„	6 „	Qts.
Do. do.	„	4 „	Pts.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres)	Rs.	22 per doz. Qts.
Frome and Rogée (superior quality)	„	30 „

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Mathew Clark & Sons, 79, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION!
ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR TENOR VOCALIST,
Mr. GEORGE NORVILLE.
The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce,
BOWLED OUT.
And conclude with the Favorite Burlesque,
FRA DIAVOLO!
OR
THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls, Rs. 2. Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT ANNAS EIGHT.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

NOTICE.—KAIROBA NARAYEN BHENDY, Manager of the Temple of Shree Luxumee Venktesh, near the Bazaar Gate, in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, request the attendance of all the HINDOOS at RATH JATRA, which will take place on MONDAY, the 6th instant, between 6 and 11 o'clock in the evening at the usual place.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, For 1877.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their Subscribers that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED in course of the current month, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER & Co. also invite New Subscriptions, and will be happy to forward their revised and enlarged Price Lists on application.

COOPER and COMPANY,
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1876. Meadow Street, Fort.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1873 1876

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing the following Resolutions:—

1. To wind up the Company voluntarily in accordance with Clause XXXIX. of the Articles of Association.
2. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1876.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE NATIVE NOBILITY.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following new CARRIAGES just finished and admirably suited for the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE at DELHI, viz:—

A fashionable Landau with the latest improvement, Patent Hood, forming complete Open and Close Carriage, Painted and Lined a Rich Purple Lake Colour. Patent Lever Break, adapted for Footillion or Four-in-hand driving.

AND

A splendid new D'ag, with Patent Break and Hood, and the latest improvement, folding steps to Coach-box and side doors, Painted and Lined Purple Lake, and fitted with Polished Pole, Hook and Chains and Sway Bars for 4 horses.

ALSO,

A new double-seated Circular Brougham, Painted and Lined Blue, complete with Pole and Shafts. And several other Conveyances deserving mention.

For full particulars apply to the Builders,

SIMPSON & Co.,
Mount Road, Madras.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	31 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.

Agents.—Killick, Nixon & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGGIE TO WATTY—I'M NOT ANGRY but MOTHER says I MUSN'T.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS in Elphinstone Circle for either elderly Gent, or Married Couple, and Board. No Lodgers. Apply (24) *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Price Rs. 100. Can be seen on two hours' notice at C. STEPHENS and SONS, Churney Road, Girgaum.

TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, CHEROOTS, CIGARS and every requisite for Smokers at W. J. ESSAI'S, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHEEP FOR SALE,—ENGLISH SOUTHDOWNS. For particulars apply at the APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

WALKER & Co.—For useful and handsome ARTICLES, good and cheap, apply to WALKER & Co., adjoining Waverley Hotel, Rampart Row.

BILLIARD TABLE.—A First-rate Table, by Cox and Yeman, with Cues, Racks, Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, complete for 25 s.s. For permission to view, apply to CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

ON SALE, Patent Preserved Potatoes, large quantity, in 56 lbs. Tin, by F. King and Sons (late Edward and Co.) Apply to Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhoondy, No. 41, Meadow Street, next door to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

A LADY living at Southampton (Hants) wishes to TAKE CHARGE of TWO or THREE little BOYS or GIRLS in addition to two little boys she now has from India. The highest references given. Address "E. A.," Post Office, Southampton.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 40 per Share (being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum) will be PAID on and after the 5th instant to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 2nd idem, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd November 1876.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.—The Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Association is now prepared to accept risks against FIRE in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL at current rates.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

Bombay, 7th October 1876.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.
WM. NICOL & Co.

AT these works we execute all kinds of Iron Work.

METAL MART.

We have always in Stock CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH'S PORTABLE ENGINES, GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, FIRE ENGINES, &c. and all kinds of Engineers' and Contractors' TOOLS and PLANT.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, ONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

ELECTRO TREATMENT OF THE UNDER NOTED AND VARIOUS OTHER DISEASES.
BY DR. LALLEMENT, PH. EL.
From Paris.

DR. LALLEMENT begs to inform the public that after years' of experimental observations, he is now able to use electric force as an EFFECTIVE CURATIVE Agent in the following and other forms of diseases:—Paralysis, General and Local Neuralgia; the Doloureux; Rheumatism; Spinal affections; Debility, General and Local; Leprosy; Gout; Liver Complaints; Consumption; Fever; Palpitation of the Heart; Deafness; &c., &c.

Electric belts and bands supplied for application to any part of the body FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN. Dr Lallement has numerous certificates to show the almost miraculous cures he has effected in his late tour in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab.

M. LALLEMENT will see patients in the Town daily from A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
No. 1, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REDUCED PRICES. NOVEMBER 1876.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 38 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	38 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	30 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	30 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	30 0	...

	Cash Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 27 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	23 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	17 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	33 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs.	33	0	18	0	
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs.	28	0	15	8	
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity		19	0	...		

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand.	Rs.	48	0	25	8	
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	„	48	0	25	8	
DRY SILLERY		40	0	21	8	
FINE SPARKLING	Rs.	32	0	...		
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR		28	0	15	8	
SPARKLING SAUMUR		25	0	...		

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs.	42	0	23	0	
LIEBFRAUMILCH		36	0	19	0	
NIERSTEIN		27	0	14	8	
HOCHHEIM		25	0	13	8	
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Rs.	25	0	...		
LAUBENHEIM		18	0	10	0	
GIESENHEIM		21	0	11	8	

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs.	42	0	23	0	
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs.	35	8	19	0	

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs.	33	0	18	0	
SUPERIOR MOSELLE		27	0	14	8	
MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs.	...		14	0	
WINNINGEN		20	0	...		

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs.	41	0	23	8	
SUPERIOR SPARKLING		34	0	19	0	
FINE SPARKLING	Rs.	32	0	...		

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or	Rs.	10	0	...		
PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines	„	13	0	7	8	
MEDOCK, Superior		16	0	9	8	
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs.	21	0	11	8	
CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after		26	0	14	8	
CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines		32	0	17	0	

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs.	30	0	...		
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour		23	0	...		
BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs.	19	0	...		

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs.	30	0	16	8	
POMMARD		25	0	13	8	
MACON		23	0	12	8	
BEAUNE	Rs.	18	0	10	0	
CHABLIS		16	0	...		

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs.	38	0	21	0	
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs.	36	0	21	0	

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice matured Spirit	Rs.	30	0	...		
COGNAC, Old Pale		27	0	...		
COGNAC, Pale, a good Pog Brandy		23	0	...		
GIN, London Old Tom		18	0	...		
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)		27	0	...		
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica		23	0	...		
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.		23	0	...		
WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	Rs.	21	0	...		
Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend		23	0	...		
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*		23	0	...		
Do. do. **		22	0	...		
Do. do. ***		34	0	...		
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.		27	0	...		
MARTELL'S do.		27	0	...		
EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.		38	0	...		

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	Rs.	3	12	2	0	
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest)	„	3	8	2	0	
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„	2	12	1	8	
CHARTREUSE from the { Green	„	7	0	3	12	
Monastery { Yellow	„	5	8	3	0	
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	„	3	12	...		
CREME DE NOYEAU, best	„	3	0	1	12	
CREME DE CITRONELLE	„	3	0	...		
CREME DE ROSE	„	3	0	1	12	
CREME DE VANILLE	„	3	0	1	12	
ANISETTE	„	3	0	...		
VERMOUTH ..... per bottle.		1	8	...		
MILK PUNCH	„	...		1	12	
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR	„	...		1	12	
GINGER WINE ..... per dozen.		17	0	...		
ORANGE WINE	„	...		...		
ORANGE BITTERS	„	18	0	10	0	
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	„	...		24	0	
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & O.	½ Pints.	...		12	0	
BRANDY BITTERS						
WINE BITTERS						

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE RESIDENTS ON THE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 3RD NOV 1876.

THE acceptance of the six weeks' armistice by Turkey on the basis of the Russian ultimatum, if it does not render peace absolutely certain, is at all events a decided step in that direction; and although there may be a very general opinion that any arrangement come to now, can only mean a postponement of the question really at issue, even that is evidently sufficient to impart renewed confidence in commercial circles at home.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday shows the recovery of confidence in the most marked manner. The day's sales are telegraphed by Reuter at 40,000 bales and there are private telegrams in putting the figure at 50,000 bales, but even the smaller quantity would be the largest day on record, not excepting the time of the greatest during the American war. Prices have not perhaps advanced to the extent that might have been expected under such active buying, Reuter's spot quotations only showing an improvement of 1-16d. in Fair Dhollera and Fair Omrawuttee, 1/8d in Mid. Orleans, G. F. Hingunghaut and G. F. Ginned Broach and 3-16d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Dharwar; but this rise, it must be remembed, comes after steadily improving markets for some time back, and in the face, too, of enormous American receipts at the American ports. Should the armistice, however, lead to a definite peace, there seems little doubt that its influence is not yet expended, and although in the meantime, Piece Goods in Manchester only follow at a distance, a settled state of affairs on the Continent would very probably convert the market for the manufactured article into a source of strength rather than weakness.

The New York telegrams of Wednesday quote an advance of ¼ in ready Mid. Orleans and ⅜ in Futures, February shipment having advanced to 11 15-16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the American ports to date are as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Wednesday's Receipts	28,000	34,000	22,000
Five days' "	131,000	121,000	94,000

In the London General Produce Markets, Coffee is said to be very firm, but Reuter's quotation for Mid. Plantation Ceylon is 1s. per cwt. lower. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unchanged. The weekly quotations for Metals show an advance of £1 in Tile Copper and £2 per ton in Copper Braziers; Yellow Metal and Silesian Spelter are unaltered.

Consols are quoted by Reuter at 95½, an apparent decline of ⅛, but this is evidently a mistake. Enfaced Rupee Paper is 1 to 1½ per cent. lower since Saturday owing probably to the decline in Exchange. Fours are now quoted at 84; Fours-and-a-half at 85; and Fives-and-a-half at 87.

The Bank of England return shows a slight decrease in strength during the week, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having fallen from 55½ to 54½ per cent. The Reserve of Notes has decreased by £625,000 and Bullion by £250,000, while Bills Discounted are greater by £437,500, and a further withdrawal of £66,000 has taken place since the return was made up. The rate of discount on 6 month's sight Bank Bills, however, is still quoted at 2 per cent. which does not look like apprehensions of dearer money yet a while.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver at 53¼d. per oz. and by private telegrams quotations are somewhat irregular, some giving 53d. and others, it is said, 53d. 3/16 per oz. However that may be, what concerns us most is that shipments still go on at a liberal rate, yesterd y's P. and O Steamer from Southampton bringing £131,000 for Bombay and £18,000 for Calcutta Steady weekly remittances of this e tent cannot but have a serious effect on the value of the Rupee, added on to £350,000 per week of Council drafts, and a steady import business. There is an undoubted activi y in exports from Calcutta and so there would be here if the produce was really available in the country, but allowing for all that, it is a little too soon yet to anticipate a recovery to anything like the level of Exchange current before the Silver scare set in. The same people who saw no end to a decline when the Rupee was falling, are willing enough to see no end to an advance once the tendency has set in; but it must be remembered that the real causes of the original fall are still in existence, and although we can now see that a considerable portion of it was unwarranted, it is premature to expect an immediate recovery to anything like the level of a year ago. The surplus Silver of the German is not all realised yet; the American production is undoubtedly increasing; Council drafts in the coming year will be heavier than last; and while these influences are in operation it is, to say the least of it, unsafe to count on 1s. 9d. per Rupee as more than a possibility.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened very irregularly and at one time there seemed every appearance of a further decline, but the demand for Bank Bills being small, some few of the Banks re-established yesterday's drawing rates. There is no Private Paper offering, however, and unless some new influence intervenes the tendency of the market is still easier. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	.....1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	...1s. 8¼d.	"
Credits 3	" .....1s. 8¼d.	"
Documents 3	" .....1s. 8 9/16d.	"

On Calcutta there is no change of any kind, demand drafts being still at par, 60 days sight 99 1 16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak in the extreme and there are no buyers of amounts at almost any price. We call Fours, Rs. 99½; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99½; Fives-and-a half Rs. 102½.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with a small business doing. The rise in Cotton has naturally had a depressing fect in Spinning and Weaving Shares and we quote a decline of Rs. 50 in Alexandra, Rs. 20 in Bombay United, Rs. 10 in Colabas, Rs. 10 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 5 in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petits and Rs. 5 per share in Orientals. Bank of Bombays have recovered yesterday's decline of ½ per cent. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 lower, Port Cannings Rs. 5 per share higher. Press property is dull and out of request.

COTTON to-day has been quite excited owing to the strong reports from Liverpool. Dealers have advanced their prices Rs. 5 in Dholleras and Rs. 7 per candy in Comptas, but at this level the rise in Liverpool is more than discounted and exporters are unable to operate to any extent. The local Spinning Companies are still buyers even at the higher prices and it is evident that their influence will be sufficient to maintain comparatively high figures until larger supplies begin to come in.

Seeds are undoubtedly quieter in tendency owing to the more pacific news from Europe. Linseed is now offering at Rs. 6 per cwt. for April delivery without leading to business.

FREIGHTS are firm, and by Steamers to arrive engagements have been made for Liverpool at £2 5 per ton. There is no sailing vessel on the berth yet, nor have we heard of any forward chartering having been done.

PIECE GOODS are rendered firmer by the strong Cotton advices from home but buyers seem little disposed to pay higher rates, and the market is slow in consequence.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Pa up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	103
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	710
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,320	250	125	6 do.	110
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	1,080
Prere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	100
angon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	500
ors Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	225

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 28th October, 1876:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	42,82,723	3	6
Other Deposits	78,51,860	9	7
Cash Credits	4,28,940	14	10
Post Bills	1,017	5	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	1,80,60,742	0	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes.....	73 73,178	9	8
Govt. Securities.....	35, 7,290	4	0
Loans	9 17,356	13	1
Account of Credits	8 06 294	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	28,42,878	13	7
Dead Stock	2,25,295	14	0
Bills of Exchange.....	14,01,973	10	0
Due by other Banks.....	9,76,474	0	0
Rs.	1,8 0 60,742	0	11

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 28th Octob r, 1876.

Open 1,278¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1 51,6 0	0	0
Merchandise.....	4,3 ,697	0	0
Telegraph.....	2,016	0	0
Municipal Trains	440	0	0
Total Rs.....	5,92,183	0	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles.....	Total Rs.....	3,35,918	12 4
Increase		2,56,264	3 8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE CITY OF HALIFAX, 853 tons, Captain A. Short, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (8 ptember 25th), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SCHOONER LANDSEER, 426 tons, Captain R. G. DIXON, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Bangkok, brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE SHIP JOHN CLARK, 1,079 tons, Captain T. C. Pendleton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (September 15th), with a cargo of 11,490 bags rice, 3 casks soda, 211 packages ginger, 140 cases medicine, 60 packages twine, 1,048 packages gunnies, and 2 packages sundries. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Farnham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain T. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Dy. Surg. Genl. Mckinnatn and servant, Capt. Nicolson and four servants. For Muscat.—Mr. I. A. Emmerton. For different ports.—Thirty-five deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co'S S. S. SURAT, 1,995 tons, Captain G. C. Burne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice (October 6th), with the English mails, and the following cargo:—From London.—39 packages piece goods, 1 bale twist, 5 cases provisions, 84 packages merchandise, and 231 boxes silver. From Southampton.—1 box false pearls, 3 packages wine, and 18 packages merchandise. From Liverpool—561 packages piece goods, 8 bales twist, 120 packages merchandise, 1 case shoes, 1 case umbrellas, and 6 packages twine. From Marseilles—3 cases saffron, 87 packages merchandise, 10 packages clocks, 1 case gold thread, and 1 case boots. From Venice—24 packages piece goods, 7 packages wine, 101 boxes silver and 320 boxes silver coins. From Malta.—1 package tobacco. From Alexandria—2 cases tobacco. From Suez.—5 boxes specie. From Aden.—1box specie, 1,000 bags pumice, 1 chair, and 9 packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Surat (s)	Burne.....	Venice, Oct 6.
	John Clark	Pendleton.....	Calcutta, Sept 15.
	City of Halifax.....	Short	Kurrachee, Sept 28.
	Oorunj(s).....	Baker.....	Mandvee.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Centennial	Bearse	Calcutta.
	Calcutta (s).....	Nailer	P. Gulf via Kurrachee,

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Vingorla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee. Steamer Surat, to Aden and Suez. Barque Mathilde, to Zanzibar. Steamer Oorun, to Coast Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 30 Hindostan (s).....Gardner .....Hong-Kong, Oct 14.
Cathcart ..... Crawford .....London, July 24

PASSENGERS.

PER HINDOSTAN.—From Hong-Kong—Mrs. T. S. Gardner, Miss Chater, Mrs Paleologus, Mr Wilson, Mr. Ward. From Singapore—Mrs. Windsor and child, Mrs. Byjohn and child, Mr. Malcolm, Mr Gubboy, Mr. Joshua, From Penang—Mrs. Shepherd and child.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

BY CATHCART.—14th August, Ship Ghazeepore of Liverpool for Calcutta in Lat. 12-18 N., Long. 26-30 W. September 18th, Ship Ghazeepore in company all well, in Lat. 42-25 S., Long. 29-23 E. October 23rd, Barque British Empire from Newcastle to Madras in Lat. 8-58 N., Long. 90 24 E. October 26th, Ship Timour from Dundee to Calcutta in Lat. 13-10 N., Long. 90-35 E. October 27th, Ship Lightning steering to the Northward in Lat. 17-32 N., Long 89-46 E.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21 Tenzer, H. M. G. boat, Wodehouse, from Zeilla.
Oct. 1 Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Macalla.
15 Dessas, F. Pt. ——, from Mozambique.
17 Rosewell, barque, Appleby, from Newcastle.
18 Pekin ss Woolcott from London.
19 Java, ss, Gellard, from Padang.
19 City of Exeter, ss, Goley, from Sa arang.
20 Misoir E, ss, M'bam d, from Berbara.
20 Juno, ss, Sturli, from Trieste.
21 Djemnah, ss, Chumpegnis, from Marseilles.
21 Ava ss, Hernandez, from Shanghai.
21 Gwalior, ss, Babot, to London.
22 Friesland, ss, Bik, to Batavia.
22 Ardua, ss, Rogra, to Rodridah.
23 Bengal, ss, Douglas, to Newyork.
23 Avoca, ss, Stead, to Venice.
24 Java, ss, Hernandez, for Marseilles.
24 Yorkshire, ss, Langley, to Penang.
25 Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, to Bombay.
25 Stad Amsterdam, ss, Boon, to Batavia.
25 Abbotsford, ss, Patterson, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer, H. M. G. boat, Wodehouse, from Zeilla.
Seawell, barque, Appleby, from Newcastle.
Misrir E, ss, M'hamed, from Berbara.
Labourdonnais, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
Fyen, ss, Torm, from Samarang.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Propontis s—20 cases conal varnish, Joseph Soares; 364 bundles Trentham Hall s—5 hogsh-heads portwine, Sh. orjee Rustomjee Sookia; 1 hogshead portwine, Aderjee Dorabjee.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—6 cases cheese, Bomanjee Sorabjee; 40 casks China clay, H Pestonjee.
Virginia Schilizzi s—1 cask zinc paint, 4 cases varnish, 25 drums linseed oil and 25 drums turpentine, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.
Naples s—12 cases sulphuric acid, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s—21 cases still wine, Merwanjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Zante, s—57 casks fire clay, Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy,

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—12 bundles silk, Nursey Keesowjee and Co; 64 bags chillies 2, packages mother of pearl shells, 11 bags rubber, 2 cases wax, 40 cwts coir yarn, and 20 packages cloves, Heerjeebhoy Ebrahim 33 packages cloves, Dhrumsy Velljee; 31 packages cloves. Mocrajee Natha; 100 packages cloves, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 25 cwts B horns, Hasum Noormahamed; 7 cases fishmaw, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia; 10 chests opium, Cwen and Okell; 165 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 1 bundle E teeth, Surrif Durvesh; 1 package E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 1 12 pieces E teeth, Moolchund Jeevraj; 4 bales skins, Esmail Russell; 2 cases fishmaws and 5 ra'es skins, Dawoodbhoy Momed; 1 bale hides, Goolamrasa Abdoolcarder; 2 bales hides, Peerbhoy Dampee; 26 bales skins, Cheenee Esmail Momed Mustan and Co; 26 bales skins, Peerbhoy Momed Chinee Aboo Sallay and Co; 23 bales hides and skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 4 bales hides, Currimbhoy Husonjhoy; 30 cases cuttlefish, Futaba Shiraba; 1 0 cwts B horns Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Surat, s—137 bags coffee, F. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat, s—3 bales tobacco, 41 packages chinaware and 668 packages tea, P. and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s—100 bales cotton, Gu'dum and Co.
Sura t s—1,376 bales ju'e, 8 bales hides, 22 packages tobacco, 10 cases cigars, 250 bales cotton and 590 packages coffee, P and O Co; 25 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar, s—5 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 2.

Pott, Lieut Genl, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave.
Grant, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Dharee.
Bell, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th R gt, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 3.

Collett, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave from England.
Gr ham, Lieut Col, Beng-l Staff Corps, from leave, from England
Chambers, Sub Lieut, Bengal 81st Regt, to join, from England.
Spencer, Surg Re-gl Medl Dept, from furlough, from England.
Hutchison, Capt Bengal 1/14th Regt, from leave, from England.
Law, Capt, Bengal R A, on leave, from Umballa.
O'Connell, Col, Madras Dy Qr Mr Genl, fr m leave, from England
Ma ners, Sub Lieut, Bengal 15th Hus rs, to join, from England.
Stevens Lieut Col Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Mhow.
Trent, Major, Madras 48th Regt, on promotion, from England.
K egan, Surg, Bengal 2nd Regt C I Horse, fro furlough, from E gland
Vincenzo, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England
Wo gan, Col, Bombay Ins Genl of Ord, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 3.

Macbay, Lieut, Bombay 1 t Beloech, on duty, to Hyderabad.
Nicolson, Capt, Bombay Station Staff, on duty, to Hyderabad.
Collett, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to j in, to Simla.
O'Connell, Col, Madras Dy Qr Mr Genl, to join, to Madras.
Manners, Sub Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, to join, to Meerut.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, October 31.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for 1 month and 25 days granted to Mr F C Carr, Dist Judge of Tinnevelley, in the "Gazette" of the 11th July 1876, is extended for two further days.

Mr W Morgan, Depy Registrar, High Court. Appellate Side, is granted privilege leave for on month, with retrospective effect, from the 16th Sept 1876.

Mr S D Dawes, Subordinate Judge of Cochin, assumed charge of the office from Mr J D'Silva on the 27th inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J W Wyrsch, Senior Chaplain, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his return from furlough and arrival at Madras on the 27th inst.

The Rev J W Wyrsch, to act as Chaplain of Trichinopoly during the absence of Rev C Smith on privilege leave or until further orders.

The Rev C H Pelly to be Chaplain of Cuddalore.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W Martin, Actg Sub Collr and Joint Mag of Madura having resumed charge of his office on the afternoon of the 14th instant, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in the "Gazette" of the 20th June 1876 is cancelled.

Mr William Henry Glenny, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Malabar, to be Sub Collr and Joint Mag of Malabar, but to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Cuddapah during Mr Comyn's employment on other duty or until further orders.

These two arrangements are made at the request of the officers concerned.

Mr Edward Gibson to act as special Asst in the Kurnool Dist for special duty, to join on being relieved by Mr Galton.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date, under the provisions of G O G G No 1 of 1876, published in Madras G O G No 28, dated 7th Jan 1876:—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col Henry Clyde Fletcher, S C, Ordinary Pension, £365; Extra Annuity, £3/4 8s, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Lt-Col F J Skottown, S C, arrived at Bombay on the 18th Oct 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to to retire from the service from this date, under the provisions of G O G G No 1 of 1876, published in Madras G O G No 28, dated 7th Jan 1876:—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) Robert John Baker, S C, Ordinary Pension, £365; extra annuity, £3/4 8s, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Surgn-Maj G S W Ogg, MD, MA, Indian Medl Dept, arrived at Madras on the 30th Oct 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lt-Col M C Poole, S C, Asst Comr, British Burmah, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The following promotion is made in the Medical Department:—

Passed Hospital Apprentice Francis Alexander Wynne, to be 2nd class Asst Apothecary from the 28th September 1876, to complete the establishment.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 6 ...	5 ... P.M. ...	6-30 P.M
Kurrachee	" 8 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	6-0 P.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 8 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M
China	" 14 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	Next after.
Australia	" 11 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	P cket.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 20 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M
Zanzibar, &c	" 20 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M

MR. A. MENIST'S
Perfect Crystal Spectacles, &c.

MR. BETTS begs to announce his return to Bombay, and invites attention to the above invaluable aids to sight, a trial of which he feels confident must insure unqualified approbation, for the superior assistance and protection which they afford to the sight.

MENIST'S
New French Army Field Glass, in Solid Leather Case, Rs. 60.

A light, handy, portable Instrument, possessing great power, it is respectfully commended to the notice of Military Officers, for whose requirements it is especially adapted.

During his present visit, Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EUGENE C. SCHROTTKY.—Once more we beg to state that we decline to accept further correspondence from you on the subjects which have been under discussion. We cannot be thrusting bad chemistry and personal spite down our readers' throats every day.

"OH! HELP US."—The statements you make may be true, but they cannot be easily proved and will certainly be called incorrect.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—October 18th, at Tardeo, No. 31, the wife of Mr. J. J. Barrett, Engineer, Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill of a son.

NOLAN—October 24th, at Aden, the wife of William Nolan, Esq., M.D., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

SWINHOE—November 3rd, at Breach Candy, the wife of Major C. Swinhoe, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—October 26th, at Calcutta, the wife of W. H. Johnson, Public Works Department, of a daughter.

LIDDELL—October 30th, at Calcutta, the wife of Charles Liddell, of a son.

MAGOR—October 29th, at Ballygunge, Calcutta, the wife of R. B. Magor, of a son.

MOULE—October 31st, at Mirzapur, the wife of H. D'O. Moule, C. S., of a son.

SMYTH—October 26th, at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawur, the wife of Surgeon F. A. Smyth, Bengal Medical Service, of a son.

SLATER—October 27th, at Simla, the wife of the Rev. S. Slater, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALEXANDER—PAGE.—October 30th at Calcutta, J. W. Alexander, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. J. C. Page, Baptist Mission.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1876.

THE fact that Turkey has once more yielded to the demands of Russia seems to have created an easy feeling in England, if we may judge from the fact that on the day the acceptance of the armistice was announced the largest number of cotton bales ever sold in Liverpool were disposed of. What took place in the cotton trade probably occurred in every other branch of trade in England, and we may presume that at the present moment Europe is once more breathing freely. But how long will this fair weather last? That is the question. It appears to us useless to disguise the fact that in six weeks more the war will be renewed with increased bitterness, and more distinctly than ever between Turkey and Russia, for it is impossible to believe that the chief effect of the armistice will not be to give Russia an opportunity of sending several thousand more "volunteers" to join the Servian ranks. But if Russia takes advantage of this truce in such a base manner—which, be it remembered, she is quite capable of doing—what will the Great Powers say? They surely cannot stand tamely by, looking upon the farce of a so-called war between Turkey and her insurgents when they know all the time that it is really a struggle between Turkey and Russia. We are glad to notice, from the papers which arrived yesterday, that a portion of the London press is beginning to speak out boldly about Russia's conduct. They were discussing the six months' armistice which we now know to have turned out a failure, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* affected to discover in the Servian negotiations the heart and hand of Russia. Let the following words be noted. They are precisely what we have been urging during the past few days, and we agree with the remark that sooner or later the Great Powers must open their eyes to the game that Russia is playing before them:—

> The facts—they are almost ridiculously clear now—are these. This is no longer a war between Servia and Turkey, if ever it truly had that character, which everything we know of it disproves. There is no Servia in the case. It is either a war between Turkey and a horde of Panslavistic and revolutionary Russians who have escaped from the authority of the Czar, or it is a war between Russia and Turkey. The question of armistice lifts that fact clear before the world, and, in certain eventualities, the Great Powers must be prepared to face it. But the alternative here laid down implies a doubt as to whether the Government of one of these Powers has not been, and still is playing false. It is not easy to admit that doubt into diplomatic discussion; and the only safe thing to do is to rest upon the other assumption, which is equally probable, less offensive, and altogether far more expedient for the purpose in hand. In choosing the only alternative to Russian duplicity, then what do we see? We see a band of Panslavistic fanatics and filibusters in occupation of a tributary State, making war upon an empire with which their own Government is at peace, assuming all the authority of a Sovereign Power, and pretending to sacred rights of immunity if they choose to pursue the designs of their Committees, even though they plunge all Europe into war. In our humble opinion that is a merely intolerable pretension, and one that it would be madness to respect. Nor, if the Great Powers are sincerely bent on establishing a peaceful agreement, whereby the grievances of the Christian populations of Turkey shall be remedied, will they listen to such pretensions. Indeed, only one Government in Europe is thought capable of reconciling them. But this Government cannot do so if the Russo-Servian army is what it must be, on the supposition that it is not a tool of Russia's own, and an outpost of invading Russian forces. Therefore, in the event of any masterful rejection of reasonable terms by what is called Servia, it is to be expected that Russia herself will join the other Powers in forcing her to a halt, while some wise and peaceful means of settlement are attempted. If she does not, then the mask will fall, and we shall know that the other Powers may spare their pains.

This six weeks armistice which has now been forced upon Turkey will, by prolonging, increase the horrors of the war. The inclemency of winter will have begun in Servia six weeks hence, and the severity of the weather north of the Balkan and in the Balkan is known to be terribly severe. Lord Albemarle in his interesting book, "Fifty Years of my Life," mentions the severity of the weather in the Balkan with a shudder, and, if we are not mistaken, describes the death of persons from sheer cold. What, then, will be the condition of the unfortunate Servian peasantry when war recommences and winter sets in? Driven from their homes by reckless soldiers, driven into the fields, badly clothed and poverty stricken, as the majority of the peasants of Servia are known to be, these unfortunate victims of Russian diplomacy and fat Prince Milan's bravado will pass a season of misery of a terrible description. The Servian peasantry will perish with cold and hunger, the Servian armies will be better supplied than ever with Russian arms and soldiers—these will be the results of the six weeks' armistice which Russia has now succeeded in forcing down Turkey's throat.

IN the last number to hand of *Blackwood's Magazine* a writer on Kattywar affairs remarks that the Bombay Government always comes gallantly to the front when there is anything particularly stupid to be done. Those who have resided in Bombay during the last ten or fifteen years can affirm that the allegation is at least quite true so far as the local Government's attempts to crush private enterprise out of the community and to hamper trade are concerned. It is an old tale now to relate how when the Elphinstone estate came into the market in a peculiar fashion Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his colleagues induced the Government of India to buy it for £2 000,000; but the sequel to the tale, the formation of a Port Trust with the special mission of taking that gigantic sum of money out of the pockets of Bombay traders and transferring it to the coffers of the blundering speculators, still lives fresh in the recollection of the present, for the simple reason that the unjust exactions imposed upon our local trade are fast tending to destroy it. It is fortunate at such a crisis that there are in the India Office men of common sense who hold the doctrine—one of the soundest and most equitable in political economy—that it is not the business of a Government, which derives its support from the public, to compete against a section of the public who are using their private means to foster trade—men who foresee that such a course must mean ruin not only to private individuals but to the very Government which creates a monopoly only by the destruction of the trade in which it desires a monopoly. The memorial of the private foreshore owners which was published by us yesterday shows vividly what a terrible injury has already been inflicted upon the trade of Bombay by the folly of a gambling Government, and no one after reading it can doubt that unless Sir L. Mallet and a few more gentlemen who think as he does can effectually point out to the Secretary of State the efforts which the Government of India is making, through that amorphous clique called the Bombay Port Trustees, to throttle trade in order that a blundering and immoral transaction may be made to pay, Bombay has no chance of regaining anything but a shadow of her old commercial prosperity. We have every reason to believe that the views of the memorialists are already sympathised with by a majority of the members of the Indian Council, and that Lord Salisbury required only such a clear statement as this to show his dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the military gentlemen and similar narrow-minded official dabblers in commercial matters, whose gallantry in coming forward "when there was anything particularly stupid "to be done" has been the means of inflicting serious injury upon the trade of this port. One thing is perfectly certain, judging even from the last published scraps of manipulated Port Trust proceedings, which show that the Trustees are now determined to use public money in competing with private owners in landing goods, that unless Lord Salisbury interferes and demands the rescue of the struggling trade of Bombay from the wrong and reckless management of the representatives of the culpable purchasers of the Elphinstone Land Estate, all private enterprise in Bombay will be strangled, and a decayed trade will be wholly at the mercy of a bungling company of squanderers of public funds.

It would have been well for the trade of this port if the old policy of the Government of Bombay of giving over the foreshore to private individuals had never been abandoned. Indeed, it marks one of the most unfavourable changes which have come in with the disappearance of the old East India Company and the substitution of an elaborate machinery of Government worked by a few clever but narrow-minded officials that whereas the policy of the one was, as became a shrewd directory of English merchants, to foster trade and encourage private enterprise, the policy of the new-fangled rule has been the opposite. We can readily imagine that there are some gentlemen connected with the Government of Bombay who regard private enterprise with abhorrence—something vulgar—something that so far from being encouraged ought to be put in a strait-jacket and treated severely. The first of the Bombay foreshore grants by the Court of Directors was made in 1837 to the Colaba Company, and it is true that at the time the Company's enterprise in assuming their piece of foreshore, building warehouses upon it, and constructing a pier, was considered a work of "great magnitude" and "very creditable to the enterprising spirit of the Bombay merchants." Up to 1870, the Government continued the plan of selling foreshore to private individuals; and it was not until some evil spirit inspired both the Government of Bombay and the Government of India that this policy was abandoned. A company of promoters commenced in 1860 the great reclamation scheme known as the Elphinstone Estate, and in consideration of the concession of foreshore rights presented Government with a slice of land of an estimated value of £500,000. This gift has caused as much mischief to Bombay trade as the golden apple of Paris did to the ancient Greeks; for to that gift may be traced the fact that the trade of Bombay is now saddled with an enormous debt in order to compensate the Government of India for the purchase of the whole of that reclaimed wilderness, and that public money is being wrongfully used to crush private enterprise. When once the Government of India bought the Elphinstone Estate, it and the Bombay Government, which had advised the purchase and therefore felt in some degree responsible for what had been done, commenced to support one gigantic folly by many others. The pair had "plunged" with the Elphinstone Company in order that they might make money, and they stopped at nothing that would help to make their speculation remunerative. They sacrificed their honesty, and shut their ears to the dictates of honour and conscience. Moreover, they added to their sins the grave blunder of oppressing a struggling trade in order that they might in some way snatch back their money from the ruin. The spectacle which the Bombay Government and the Government of India present between them as regards this gigantic piece of gambling with two millions sterling of public money is humiliating, and such as no Government in England would dare to exhibit. Certainly, the people of England would not permit their legislators to play fast and loose with public money for the benefit of a company of speculators and the ruin of the trade of any important city; but here in India not only are such proceedings tolerated, but we see the people who do them permitted to put in force every iniquitous dodge they can imagine in order to save their original blunder from turning out a shameful failure. It is easy to find examples of the unscrupulous conduct of the Governments of India and Bombay after the purchase of the Elphinstone Estate. Both must have known the interest that private owners had in the foreshore, and they knew that the only chance of making anything out of their speculation would be competing against these owners *with public money*—that is, to use public money for the purpose of perpetrating a gross injustice, and the terrible mistake of injuring trade by crushing out of the commercial community every particle of private enterprise. Not only did they do this thing, but they had the baseness to forget that but a few years before they made the purchase they had been encouraging private individuals to buy foreshore property from them, and that the sums which they had pocketed by that means were enormous. The Elphinstone Company had given them a railway site at Warree Bunder, the cost of reclaiming which was £500,000; for the concession of certain lands at Mazagon, the Mazagon Land Company paid £400,000 in cash, and a rent of £2,300; the Back Bay Company, which engulfed the money of many an unfortunate speculator, paid nearly three-quarters of a million sterling for the rights of reclamation they obtained, besides which a large portion of the reclaimed ground is now in the possession of Government; from Messrs. Sassoon and Co., who throughout have been scandalously treated by the local Government merely because they have the misfortune to be merchants who are wise enough to be anxious to develop trade, our astute rulers received £80,000 for a piece of land upon which the Sassoon Dock has since been built, and £50 annual rental for a piece of useless foreshore; and from various other companies they exacted very favourable bargains. The merest Marwaree speculator who had been as successful as the Government was in selling the foreshore of this island would, we believe, have had enough conscience left to cause him to hesitate before completing such an iniquitous bargain as the purchase of the Elphinstone Estate, knowing that it could only be of use to him if he succeeded in ruining those whom he had already "bled" to a tremendous extent by inducing them to pay through the nose for rival estates. Does either the Government of India or the Government of Bombay believe for a moment that if it had previously intimated its intention to purchase the Elphinstone Estate and to use the money of the public to ruin every rival, it would have obtained any purchasers for its foreshore? It knows it would not, and with a morality that must have surprised all those who looked for honour in an English Government in India, it waited until it had netted its gains before carrying out its design of becoming a trader on its own account with the public purse to help it. Not only was this purchase of the Elphinstone Estate a nefarious transaction morally, but we are not sure that legally the conduct of the two Governments did not involve a serious constitutional blunder. What is the meaning of the following passage in the memorial which has been sent to Lord Salisbury?—"Section 4 "

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

LONDON, 2ND Nov.

Sir Charles H. Ellice, K.C.B., will succeed General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., as Adjutant General to the Forces.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

The Porte has accepted the Russian ultimatum and the armistice has been signed with the concurrence of Servia.

LONDON, 2ND Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.
Fair Dhollera ..... 4¾d.
The Manchester Market has been very firm.
Exchange in Paris on London short. 25-14
Exchange on India ..... 1-8 7/16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 85
4½ per cent. do. 86
5½ per cent. do. 87
3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 95½.
Bar Silver ..... 53¾.
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Reserve of Notes..£8 437.500...Dec. £10,625.000(*Sic*)
Bills Discounted....£16.625.000....Inc. £437.500
Bullion .....£33,000,000 ...Dec. £250,000
Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities..54½.
The sum of £66,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

It is needless to say that all classes of the community regret the death of Mr. Havelock. We select the following from among many testimonies of his merits which have reached us:—"He was remarkable for the uprightness and independence of his character, and his administrative capacities were of a very high order. His loss to the Government at this particular juncture will be severely felt. He possessed in an unusual degree the confidence and affection of the native community, who thoroughly appreciated the unaffected interest he took in their welfare, and the just, temperate and impartial manner in which he invariably acted. Mr. Havelock was the son of the late Colonel Havelock who fell at the head of his Regiment, the 14th Light Dragoons, during the Sikh campaign, and nephew of the renowned Sir Henry. He joined the Civil Service on the 6th January 1847; was employed in the early part of his career in Khandesh; was afterwards in the Southern Maharatta Country and Kolapore; he held for a short time the appointment of Secretary to Government in the Political Department, and acted as Commissioner in Sind."

A VERY severe type of murrain has broken out among the cattle in the Kangra district, compelling the local authorities to apply for the services of a veterinary surgeon.

THE Lord Chief Justice of England was chaffed out shooting the other day, and told he gave his birds too much "law." "Perhaps I do," he replied, "but, remember, it is not the duty of a judge to carry out 'the execution!'"

HIS Grace the Governor of Madras is still in Ceylon. It is understood that he will visit Tuticorin, and thence sail for Beypore, where a special train will be ready to receive him on Monday or Tuesday next. He may be expected back in Madras about Wednesday next.

THE home papers state that Lord Salisbury has appointed Colonel Allen Bayard Johnson Military Secretary at the India Office, in place of Major-General Sir Thomas Pears, K.C.B., resigned. Colonel Johnson, a brother of Sir Edwin Johnson, is reported to be one of the ablest officers in the Royal Engineers.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS was to sail for India again on the 12th of October. He is writing a work on the religious systems and sacred places of India, to complete which it is necessary for him to make a tour in the Madras Presidency. He wishes also to collect manuscripts, books, and objects illustrating the religion of India, for the Indian Institute to be founded at Oxford.

THE Chief Commissioner of Mysore has directed that in consequence of the prevailing scarcity and high prices, an allowance of rupee one per mensem may be disbursed, on the issue of pay for October 1876 and for the two succeeding months, to all Government servants whose pay does not exceed rupees ten per mensem. This order is not applicable to the Anche, and Palace Departments.

A TELEGRAM from Bangalore to the *Madras Mail* states that the Chief Commissioner of Mysore met the Division and District Officers of Nandidroog division on Tuesday last, relative to relief works. A public meeting is convened by Mr. Saunders for Wednesday. The statement regarding the prohibition on export of grain to the Wynaad is incorrect. There is great distress in Mysore and Bangalore district. Grain is very scarce. The civil authorities are encouraging merchants to import supplies.

THE *Madras Mail* says:—"Mr. Thomas, the Collector of Tanjore, was not afforded an opportunity of seeing the memorial of the head sheristadar of North Arcot, in the Negapatam Suneyasi case, until we published it in our columns! His Grace the Governor accepted without the smallest question the *ipse dixits* of the memorialist reflecting upon the Collector's conduct, and passed sentence upon the Collector without permitting him to see and reply to the allegations urged against him. This is almost incredible, but it is true notwithstanding."

Two new missionary bishoprics (the *Morning Post* says) are to be established in India, and two clergymen who have already been nominated will be consecrated as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. They are the Rev. Dr. R. Caldwell, who has been stationed at Edeyengoody, in the Tinnevelly, in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Rev. Edward Sargent, M.A., who has been stationed in the Palamcotta district in connection with the Church Missionary Society. Both the missionary stations with which the bishops nominate have been connected are situate in the diocese of Madras.

THE *World* says:—"'Fancy a number of *Punch* without Leech's pictures!' wrote Thackeray in the *Quarterly Review* more than twenty years ago. Imagine a number of *Punch* without a cartoon by Tenniel! one is inclined to say in the present day. In the issue of *Punch* bearing date of September the 30th this state of affairs might be realised; for the cartoon in that number was the work of Mr. Charles Keene. It is many years since the accomplished hand of Mr. John Tenniel has been missed from the cartoon-page. I speak from memory; but I believe it has never been once absent since the death of John Leech in 1864, though of course long before that period Mr. Tenniel was looked upon as 'cartoonist-in-chief' to the paper."

MR. FORSTER in his speech at Bradford, after his return from Servia and Turkey, was led to mention the Russians which brought him to the question whether the military invasion was the work of the Government, or the result of a genuine popular movement. He had no doubt that it was the latter.

I believe it to be much more the doing of the Russian people than of the Russian Government. I dare say that fact will be disputed, and I shall be thought credulous in making that statement; but, so far as I could make out, this volunteering in Servia, this rush of men and officers, this enormous subscription of money, was the result of a spontaneous, a widely-spread and most enthusiastic movement in Russia itself. When I was at Bucharest, I was told by men who seemed to know what they were talking about, that the actual subscription in money in Russia was a million sterling of our pounds. Well, Russia is not a rich country, and that shows a very strong feeling. I heard of a regiment giving up four days' pay and men giving half their income in such a matter.

THE Delhi Municipality have applied to the N. W. Provinces' Government for a loan of 10 lakhs of rupees to carry out various works of utility in that city. Owing to the present financial pressure such an application will not admit of being entertained, and as funds are urgently needed, it is proposed by the Municipality to obtain the loan from the local market, the sum to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The proposal will, *Indian Public Opinion* believes, obtain the sanction of Government.

THE Brahmo Samaj of Calcutta has the honour of claiming among its members the first native of India who has become a Doctor of Science. Baboo Prosonno Kumar Roy is a native of Dacca. He obtained a Gilchrist Scholarship in 1870 and left the same year for England, where he prosecuted his studies with what success we have seen. Dr. P. K. Roy is the first to take the Degree of Doctor of Mental Science at the London University since its establishment, and we have perused with great pleasure, the *Statesman* says, the testimonials Dr. Roy holds from some of the leading men of science in England. Professors Carpenter, Fraser, Robertson, Martineau, Calderwood, Foster, Williamson, Huxley, Duncan, Rutherford and Morley all testify in glowing terms to Dr. Roy's ability and success.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. L. Gluckstein, author of a pamphlet on "The Eastern Question and the Jews":—

"Jarvaulx Abbey, Bedale, Oct 6.

"Sir,—I am very glad that you are about to draw public attention to the relation of the Jews to the Eastern Question, as I do not doubt, from the tone of your letter, that you will handle the subject in the interests of justice. I have always had occasion to admire the conduct of the English Jews in the discharge of their civil duties, but I deeply deplore the manner in which what I may call Judaic sympathies beyond as well as within the circle of professed Judaism, are now acting on the question of the East; while I am aware that, as regards the Jews themselves there may be much to account for it. In any event, I think they certainly ought to have the benefit of those principles of civil equality which, unless the convictions and desires of this nation are to fail of effect, will, I trust, be established in the provinces now forming the chief objects of public attention. With every good wish, I remain, Sir, your faithful servant,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

MESSRS. SLADE AND SIMMONS, the American professors of spiritualism, appeared at Bow-street Police Court, on Tuesday (Oct. 10), for the second time, in answer to the charge of Professor Lankester of conspiring to obtain money by fraud. The greater part of the day was occupied by the cross-examination of Mr. Lankester. This was followed by an exhibition by Mr. Maskelyne of the way in which a conjuror can write upon a slate under a table, and how he makes invisible writing appear. This part of the case excited much amusement, especially as the defendants produced the table used at their seances. The magistrate declared that it was a most peculiar table, and Mr. Maskelyne said it was made expressly for conjuring purposes. The table was impounded as evidence in the case. Mr. Donkin, assistant physician at Westminster Hospital, who accompanied Professor Lankester at one of his interviews with Slade, was the next witness called. After some portion of his evidence had been heard, the case was adjourned till the 20th October.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* is alarmed at the trading propensities which several civil servants in India have displayed lately, their object being to avoid the loss by exchange. Some have, doubtless, found that the purchases they made in India were worthless at home and the unfortunate recipients of the merchandise instead of money must have found themselves in a queer position, as probably the merchandise was not eatable. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

It is obvious, however, that the few who have been successful are likely to be encouraged to make a second venture, and even to enter upon larger and bolder speculations. Their example would be contagious, and in a few years we should find a large proportion of public servants in India covertly engaged in trade, and under all sorts of obligations to the moneyed natives in their respective districts. Lord Cornwallis, it will be remembered, laboured strenuously and successfully to put down all such pernicious practices, and indeed the members of the Civil Service are forbidden by their covenant to seek to make money otherwise than by their profession. The temptation just now is very great, and the Government may fairly condone what has hitherto been done in contravention of the principle of the covenant; but, to prevent worse consequences in the future, it would be an act of true kindness, as well as of sound policy, to prohibit any further shipments of this kind.

Vanity Fair is believed to be not over particular, but our worldly minded contemporary is shocked sometimes, and he appears to have suffered severely from reading a novel called "'Within Bohemia; or, Love in London,' by Henry Curwen: Remington and Co." "Of this book *Vanity Fair* writes:—"Mr. Curwen's experiences of Love in London are, to say the least, peculiar. We cannot help thinking that it is a somewhat unusual thing for young men to enter the gardens of houses where they are not known, to look in at the windows, and if they see a young lady playing on the piano, ask for 'bread-and-butter, or cake, or something, and a drink.' After obtaining one or other of these things, we are told that Felix exclaimed, 'It is pleasant, but life is short' and I must go! Kiss me, lovely being for farewell.' Not only does he ask for a kiss, but he receives it—a 'good hearty kiss from a fresh, full red little mouth, still crammed and flavoured with cake.' This is a fair specimen of the style of these stories, all of which are also more or less immoral and exceedingly improbable Mr. Curwen cannot be congratulated on his new work."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

(BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 13TH OCT.

Your regular London correspondent is dealing with the political events of the week; and I will, therefore, say nothing more here about the Eastern Question than that things have now reached a pass at which Russia must declare herself plainly for peace or for war. Turkey has been well advised in determining to offer an armistice till the middle of March and at the same time making the reasonable request that the Powers will persuade Russia to stop the immigration of Russian volunteers into Servia. Europe is thus formally required to take cognizance of the underhand warfare Russia has been carrying on; and, as that Power can offer no plausible reason for rejecting a condition of the armistice which nevertheless her pride will not suffer her to listen to, the Council which the Emperor has summoned to meet in the Crimea will probably resolve that the time has come for Russia to draw her sword. A formal declaration of war and the march of a Russian army into Bulgaria would compel our Government to sanction the occupation of Constantinople by an English force; and public opinion in this country, no longer noisy and shallow, but grave and preoccupied because it at last appreciates the terrible dangers of the situation, would support the Ministry in a determination not to let Constantinople fall into Russian hands.

Mr. Gladstone flies from one folly to another. His letter read at Monday's meeting of workingmen in St. James's Hall set the seal to his disqualification for ever holding office again in England; but his short note about the Jews and the Eastern Question, published in to-day's *Times*, will do even more damage to his reputation with men who set any value on the decencies of public life. Mr. Gladstone says he "deplores the manner in which Judaic sympathies *beyond as well as within the circle of professed Judaism* are now acting on the question of the East." It is easy to detect the meaning of this "studiously vague and oracular utterance." Mr. Gladstone means to insinuate that Lord Beaconsfield though not a professed Jew in religion, is influenced by Jewish sympathies in his Eastern policy. Such a taunt may not be without some foundation, for Mr. Disraeli himself has always contended that race is all powerful in the formation of men's characters; but it shows to what straits Mr. Gladstone is driven when he has so far forgotten himself as to sneer at his successful rival for being a Jew.

I need hardly call your attention to the letters and leader in yesterday's and to-day's *Times* on the quarrel between Egypt and Abyssinia. It is gratifying to find that the scheme, started by some remarkably clever English politicians, of turning the Khedive, with the help of this country, into a new Grand Turk, and creating a new Mussulman Empire in Africa to vex the souls of our children as the existing Turkish Empire vexes our own, is likely to be finally knocked on the head by King John of Abyssinia.

If the *Times* ever condescended to joke, one might suppose it was laughing at its readers in the account it published the other day of the origin of the Royal Titles Act. The compiler of this veracious chronicle says that the Viceroy was so perplexed what to call the Queen in India that he applied to the Government to give Her Majesty a new and special title. Surely, this statement would have been made long ago if there had been a word of truth in it. Then we are told that Lord Lytton wants to gather the Princes of India together at Delhi in order to assure them of the high place they hold in the Empire. There might be something in this, if the chiefs were summoned to meet in a great Imperial Council for the discussion of public affairs. But it is not intended to give them, and in fact you dare not give them, such privileges as are enjoyed by Peers of Parliament in England; and they must be weary of merely sitting on show at great Durbars for the gratification of the vanity of English Princes and Viceroys. Such exhibitions have nearly ruined a number of the Native Princes already. The *Times* certainly talks vaguely of "concessions" to be granted on New Year's Day. Does this mean that the attendance of the Nizam is to be bought by the cession of the Berars? The present Government of India is not very wise; and Lord Lytton's policy, dictated by the Prince of Wales and Sir Bartle Frere, of "spooning" the natives, is so congenial to his own poetical temperament that it is hard to tell what he won't concede. By the way, will it not be necessary now to give the Prince as well as the Queen an Imperial title? For fear anyone should anticipate me, I hasten to suggest that His Royal Highness should be dubbed Grand Duke of Delhi. I am sure that title would please him. Kindly take a note that I am the author of this suggestion, as I mean to put it down in the record of my public services when I apply for the distinction of K. C. S. I. As the title of Empress has, according to the Prime Minister, been assumed by Her Majesty to terrify the Russians and keep them from crossing the Oxus, the grant of an Imperial title to the Prince may make them evacuate Khiva.

The telegraphic summary which has reached this country of the Government of India's reply to the letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the depreciation of silver seems to show that Lord Lytton's third edition of the Budget is a great improvement on the second edition. Acting, no doubt, on a quiet hint from the India Office that it would not do to abandon the policy of spending money on reproductive public works, Lord Lytton now says that this policy shall be maintained, but that, to avoid difficulties of exchange, loans for such purposes are henceforth to be raised in India. Is it not, however, a poetical illusion on Lord Lytton's part to imagine that any loan, whether issued in India or England, will be subscribed by the natives of India? When his Lordship went out as Viceroy, he was captivated with the notion that he might issue State loans for small investors in India as Louis Napoleon used to do for the peasant proprietors of France. This was a pretty conceit, but Lord Lytton should have found out by this time that cultivators of the soil who borrow money at rates of interest varying from 12 to 75 per cent. are not likely to have much spare capital at their disposal for investment in Government paper at 4 per cent. The fact stated by Mr. Danvers in his last Railway Report that the proportion of native shareholders in Railways, always very small, has become still smaller this year, should suffice to show that such stocks are not likely to be held as investments by natives. A considerable proportion of Government paper always remains in India, because it is a convenient medium of exchange and for business transactions, and much money is invested in it during the rainy season when there is little or no business doing; but the amount held permanently by natives must be remarkably small. Wherever a new loan is issued, the money is sure to be supplied from England, and it depends on circumstances whether it will be more judicious to issue any particular loan in London or in Calcutta. The point for the Government to consider is whether it is advisable to make a heavy direct loss at once, or to spread it over a number of years. A four per cent. rupee loan issued just now in India would be taken up, one would think, at a low figure, for capitalists would reckon, in making their tenders, on a further fall in exchange; but, on the other hand, the yearly sum payable in interest would always remain fixed. A 4 per cent. sterling loan, on the other hand, would be eagerly taken up at a very high price in London, now that 3 per cent. Consols are at 96, while the interest would vary from year to year. It is simply a matter of calculation which of these two transactions would be likely to be the less unprofitable for the Government of India; and I am not saying that it may not be the more prudent and wiser course to encounter the loss at once. But the idea should be abandoned, that natives will take up loans issued in India.

It is not, however, the Budget for this year, but that for 1877-78 which will try what stuff our financiers are made of. I believe it to be now a settled thing that Sir John Strachey's first act as Finance Minister will be to attempt the introduction of a gold currency into India. He himself thinks such a change can be carried out without serious danger; General Strachey and Colonel Chesney have written long letters in support of the scheme in the *Pall Mall Gazette*; and Sir Louis Mallet is understood to have come round to the same side. I would, however, remind you that Mr. Goschen, in the Report of the Silver Committee, argued against making any changes in the Indian currency; and he is so formidable an opponent that perhaps nothing may be done unless he can be won over first. I have before pointed out that the introduction of a gold currency is equivalent to throwing on the payers of land tax the burden of increased taxation due to the depreciation of silver. What arguments have been used to justify such a settlement of the question, I do not yet know; but it is obvious that, for one thing, a gold currency will be most serviceable to the India Office. At present, the Secretary of State finds his financial relations with the Government of India exposed to all kinds of unmannerly criticism on account of the variations in the rate of Exchange caused by the amount of the Home drafts on India. How much more convenient it would be if he could draw for a constant amount in sterling each mail, and throw upon the Government of India the burden of raising money on the other side to meet the deficiency!

I have taken some trouble to ascertain the facts regarding the scale of pensions at the India Office, which some of your contemporaries have lately held up to public opprobrium as shamefully excessive in comparison with the pensions of hard-working Uncovenanted Service in India. There can be no doubt that the scale of pensions in force at the India House under the Company's rule was extremely liberal; but since the Crown took over the direct Government of India the ordinary scale of pensions of other Government offices has been adopted in the India Office, and it is not open to the reproach of being in excess of what justice requires. I subjoin a memorandum showing the pensions paid. No. 1 shows the rates of pension paid under the Court of Directors' regulations, which was superseded in 1860 by No. 2. No. 3. shows the scale adopted by the authorities at the India Office when an appointment held by a gentleman *under scale of Pension No. 1* has been abolished and he gets somewhat more than he is entitled to for such loss of appointment. It is these latter cases which have been held up as examples by some of the Indian papers. Gentlemen in the India Office who entered it previously to 1860 can of course retire on medical certificate under scale No. 1, but all who have entered since 1860 do and will retire on scale No. 2, which is not a very liberal one, as think the Uncovenanted Service will say when they come to examine it. It takes 30 years' service to entitle an official to half his pay on retirement, 40 years to two-thirds, and 60 years to full pay on retirement. £1,200 a year is the pay of the Head of a Department, and this is the highest post the India Office official can look to.

MEMORANDUM.

No 1.

Officers appointed to the Home Service previous to 1860 were pensioned on retirement on medical certificate as follows:—

½	Salary and allowances	between 10 and 20 years'	service.
3rd	Do.	do.	for 15 years if over 60 years of age.
2/3rds	Do.	do.	between 20 and 50 do.
2/3rds	Do.	do.	for 40 years if over 65 years of age.
Whole	Do.	do.	for 55 years if 65 years of age.

No 2.

Those appointed since 1860 receive on retirement on medical certificate—

10/60ths of salary and allowances for 10 years' service and 1/60th for each completed year's service to a maximum of 40/60ths, i. e., 2/3rds of salary and allowances after 40 years' service.

No 3.

The following is the scale on re-arrangement of service, hitherto applied to officers who were appointed before 1860, (and therefore entitled to the higher scale on medical certificate) with the exception of Mr. Goodliffe.

Between	10	and	33	2/3rds do.
do	30	and	45	Whole do.
45	years	and upwards,		the whole.

In some cases, more liberal terms have been given. The secretary of State can give as much as he pleases.

J. M. M.

BOMBAY.

CRICKET.—The eleven of the Grant Medical College are to meet this morning on the parade ground to play a match with the Parsee Cricket Club. The College is closed to-day for the occasion, and the Professors are to honour the play with their presence in the evening.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—We understand that Mr. Javatilal Umiashanker has been asked by his friends to put himself forward as a candidate for a seat in the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., owing to indifferent health.

THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., who has been invited to be present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, will proceed early next month with his sons and friends for that city. The worthy Parsee Baronet is in excellent health, and there is no foundation for the report that he is not going to join the Assemblage at Delhi.

ILLEGAL SALE OF "MUDDUL," AN INTOXICATING DRUG.—Yesterday, a Mahomedan, named Cadur Bachoo, was fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for selling a drug called *muddut*, an intoxicating drug used for smoking purposes, without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. He was charged at the instance of a police havildar of the C division.

REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF A CULPRIT.—A notification has been stuck up at the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon, offering a reward of Rs. 250 to any one who will arrest or give such information as will lead to the arrest of one Shama Churun, a Bengalee, who was lately employed as head clerk of the Treasury Office, Lahore, and against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued by the magistrate of that district.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Baya, a Mahomedan woman. Deceased was a widow aged 55 years, and resided with her son in the Lines of H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. She had been ill for the last five months suffering from fever, and often said that she was tired of her life on account of her sickness. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in the Nacoda Tank."

ARRIVAL OF MEN-OF-WAR.—The Diamond and the Thetis, men-of-war, arrived in harbour on Thursday. The Diamond left Trincomalee on the 27th September. In the Bay of Bengal she ran upon some rocks, injuring her bottom. She will therefore have to go into dock before she starts for Zanzibar and the East Coast. The Thetis left Zanzibar on the 2nd ultimo, and reports everything quiet in that quarter. She is homeward bound, but will in all probability remain in Bombay till the arrival of the Admiral, who is expected here about the end of the month.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following persons were prosecuted yesterday at the instance of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—Dawjee Pandoo, cartman, working his bullock in Parell road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck; fined Rs. 2.—Cassumbhoy Curreemally, cartman, working his bullock in Clare road, the animal being lame of the right foreleg; fined Rs. 2.—Doondy Mypatty, grass dealer, working his bullock in Parell road the animal having a sore neck; fined Rs. 2.—Bapoojee Nemanda, quarryman, working his bullock in Mountroad, the animal having a sore neck; fined Rs. 2.

THE FORGED CURRENCY NOTE FOR Rs. 1,000.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Vittul Pranjivandass, Lulloo Muggun, and Bhowanidass Gungaram were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with attempting to utter a false Government currency note for Rs. 1,000 as a genuine note, knowing the same to be forged, and prisoner No. 3 with the abetment of the said offence. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. Mr. Nanoo Narayen Kothari appeared for the defence on behalf of prisoner No. 1; Mr. Balkrishna Wassodew for prisoner No 2; and Mr. Syani for prisoner No. 3. The evidence of two witnesses, Narayen Juggurnath, a clerk of the Accountant General's Office, and a peon belonging to the same department were taken for the prosecution, and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

MR. HAVELOCK'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late Mr. Havelock, as stated by us yesterday, took place on Thursday evening. Mr. Ravenscroft and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey were chief mourners; and among those who were present at the Sewree Cemetery were observed:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill; Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner; Mr. Macnabb Campbell; Mr. Lestock Reid, the Commissioner of Customs; and Mr. Trevor, Deputy Commissioner; Mr. Lushington, Accountant General; and Mr. Wells, Deputy Accountant General; Mr. Whitworth, Secretary to Government; Mr. James, Postmaster General; Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Wingate, Civil Servants; Colonel Lucas, Colonel Thacker, Colonel Carnegy, Colonel Harper, Colonel Hatch, Colonel Hancock, Surgeon Major Cook and Captain Babington (of the Railway Police); the Rev. Mr. Druelin, Chaplain to His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay; Mr. Hall (of Messrs. Nicol and Co.); Mr. W. Lang (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.); Mr. P. Ryan, and Mr. Venayek Wassoodew.

SCARCITY OF FOOD FOR HORSES.—Grain and grass are becoming more and more scarce every day now, and many well-to-do people are parting with every horse that they can do without, to save the expense of their food. The price of grain is almost doubled here and threatens to rise to a still higher figure; many large owners of horses are bringing in their gram from Ahmedabad and other places. They find they can save a large sum by doing this which shows how unnecessarily the Banians are keeping up their prices.—*Deccan Herald.*

FATAL ACCIDENT WITH FIREARMS AT LANOWLEE.—We regret to hear from Lanowlee (November 1st) that two lads, named Tucker and Wilkinson, the former aged sixteen and the latter aged ten years, were out with a gun on Tuesday last. We are informed that as they came near home the elder (Tucker) said, "I will take the caps off now as we shall not need them." The little fellow, however, called out, "don't take them off yet" and put his hand suddenly on the gun, making it go off at once. The shot went through the mud wall of a hut and there was a cry of alarm. It was found that the shot had entered the right side of a woman who was sitting inside. The lads immediately took the woman to the apothecary in charge at Lanowlee, and informed the Police at the same time of what had occurred. It seems a pity that such a young boy as Wilkinson should be allowed to go out shooting with one who, though a little in the workhouse, is not much older than himself. The preliminary inquiry into the case will begin whenever the Police report is given in. The Police are busy over the case just now. The woman died soon after the wound as the shot went through her liver.—*Id.*

THE POONA CONSERVANCY CONTRACT CASE.—On Wednesday last Mr. Starling, barrister-at-law, cross-examined the complainant in this case, his brother and Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, but cast aside the evidence of Mr. Hurree Rowjee and Mr. Lucas, while he retained the cross-examination of Messrs. Gungarm Bhow and Caitan till it was necessary for him to bring them forward. He expected from the evidence already before the Court that the trying Magistrate would see that there was not sufficient grounds upon which to frame a criminal charge against his clients. Mr. Starling's speech for the defence was a very able one, and his arguments were all with a view to show that this was a civil case, and that a breach of contract was punishable by the payment of a sum of money according to the value of the loser's share in the transaction. This dispute was a mere matter of *quantum* and nothing else. He regretted that he had not been present when certain correspondence and evidence had been recorded, as he would have objected to its being recorded at all. He drew the attention of the Court to Sec. 9 of the Evidence Act. In business transactions, and especially in contracts, if the criminal law was stretched by Magistrates to the utmost, the Courts would be crammed with respectable merchants brought up for cheating. If the case was one of fraud first brought before a civil court, then the Judge had the option of sending it to a criminal court. But here the complainant had declared that he desired to secure his share and nothing but his share, and he was sure that the Magistrate would see that the case should be dismissed from a criminal court as both parties desired it to be, and then they could if they liked fight out the matter in a civil court. The parties in this case are eminently respectable. The complainant, Mr. Aderjee Dorabjee, is the son of Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee, the enterprising Government contractor, and Messrs. Aruckshaw and Heerjeebhoy are the sons of the well-known Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Jamsetjee, Government contractor. All of them have been living here from their infancy in a most honourable manner and they have never dreamed of being before a criminal court as an accused party. If the parties had had good advice from the first, they would have agreed to share the contract with Mr. Aderjee who was the old conservancy cart contractor, and who would have helped them to carry it out. They should have followed good advice and have agreed among themselves. It seems a perfect puzzle how the case could have drifted away as it has done. We observe that one of the Police Magistrates in Bombay allowed a complainant to withdraw a case of the same kind there, two or three days ago. We hope that, if it is possible, Major Spens may yet see his way to let the matter be settled out of Court or before a civil court.—*Id.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Oct. 13.)

THE situation in the East is full of peril and perplexity. The Porte, placing itself in the hands of the guaranteeing Powers, has consented to an armistice of six months. The answer of Servia has not been received, and according to the latest accounts, Russia will not allow Servia to accept the offer.

Russian officers and men continue to pour into Belgrade through Austrian and Roumanian territory. It is thought that Roumania may become involved in the struggle.

A great change has come over English opinion since the attitude of Russia, as the arch-agitator of Servia, has become apparent.

The party "demonstrations" against the policy of the Government are gradually ceasing.

In an important speech, delivered at Leeds on Saturday, Oct. 7, Mr. W. E. Forster has declared himself in favour of Lord Derby's policy, and has impressed upon his hearers the necessity of rallying round the Government.

Mr. Gladstone still maintains his position of hostility to the Government, and has written a strong letter protesting against their policy.

There has been no fighting of great importance either in the Morava or the Timok valleys. In Montenegro Mukhtar Pasha has sustained a defeat.

The text of an important despatch of Lord Derby to Sir H. Elliot has been published, and has given general satisfaction in England.

The *Times* has completely changed its tone towards the anti-Turk demonstrationists, supports the Government, and condemns Mr. Gladstone.

The Queen is still at Balmoral.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Dunrobin is drawing to a close. His Royal Highness is now going to stay with Lord Londesborough.

The Duke of Connaught has gone to Ireland on military duty.

An exhibition of the different designs sent in by architects competing for the Byron Memorial is shortly to take place at Kensington.

The Social Science Association annual congress began on Wednesday, October 11, at Liverpool, the inaugural address being delivered by Lord Huntly.

The second volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," has just been published, and is a great success.

Rosebery, a horse who started at 100 to 16, won the Cæsarewitch on Tuesday, October 10.

In France Cabinet Councils have again begun, Marshal MacMahon having returned to Paris.

The Empress Eugenie is about to go to Rome for the purpose of appealing to the Pope for financial assistance for the Bonapartist cause.

There is to be a general election in Italy.

Spain is making a new effort to put down the Cuban insurrection.

Count Arnim has been condemned to five years' penal servitude for treason and calumniating the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

The "October Elections" took place in Ohio and Indiana on Tuesday, Oct. 10, the result proving that the two great political parties in the United States are very equally balanced.

The adjourned hearing of the case against Slade, the medium, took place on Tuesday, and is adjourned till Friday week, October 20.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Marquis of Tweeddale; Lord Lisgar; the Right Hon. Sir P. E. Herbert, K. C. B., M. P.; Sir H. Fowlis, Bart.; Major J. Whiteford, Ben. Ret.; Mr. J. Hilliard, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Gen. C. A. Orr, Roy (Mad.) Eng.; H. Newman, Mad. C. S.; H. Borradaile, late Bom. C. S.

LORD DERBY UPON THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

(*Times.*)

THE following is the despatch of Lord Derby to the British Ambassador at the Porte:—

"THE EARL OF DERBY TO SIR H. ELLIOT.

"Foreign Office, Sept. 21.

"Sir,—Her Majesty's Government received on the 14th inst. your despatch No. 964 of the 5th inst., enclosing copy of Mr. Baring's Report of his inquiries into the outrages recently committed on the Christian population of Bulgaria.

"Her Majesty's Government were prepared by the preliminary Reports from Mr. Baring forwarded by your Excellency to hear that the crimes perpetrated by the Turkish Bashi-Bazouks and the Circassians had been of the gravest character, and they regret to find from the present complete Report that these apprehensions are confirmed to the fullest extent.

"Although some of the stories which have been published have proved to be unfounded, there can be no doubt that the conduct of the Vali of Adrianople, in ordering the general arming of the Mussulmans, led to the assemblage of bands of murderers and robbers, who, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection, were guilty of crimes which Mr. Baring justly describes as the most heinous that have stained the history of the present century.

"Moreover, it is conclusively shown that not only was the most culpable apathy displayed by the great majority of the Provincial authorities in allowing or conniving at such excesses, but that little or nothing effectual has been done in the way of reparation. While 1956 Bulgarians were arrested for complicity in an insurrectionary movement which was at no time of a dangerous character only a score or so of the murderers of unarmed men women and children have been punished.

"It would indeed appear that the authority of the Porte has been set at defiance and the Turkish Government at Constantinople kept in ignorance of the truth. Under no other circumstances can Her Majesty's Government suppose it possible that the Porte could have been led to promote and decorate officials whose acts have been at once a disgrace and an injury to the Turkish Empire.

"The massacre at Batak is reported to have taken place on the 9th of May last, but on the 21st of July it still appears to have been unknown to or overlooked by the Porte, nor were the circumstances brought to light until discovered by Mr. Baring. By his statement it appears that 80 women and girls were taken to Mussulman villages of which he gives the names, and that they still remain there; that the bodies of the murdered victims were still at the time of his visit lying unburied; and that nothing had been done to discover or punish the perpetrators of these crimes.

"It is unnecessary for me to refer in detail to the several passages in Mr. Baring's report which show how effectually fanaticism and rapine have done their work on the population of this unhappy Province.

"Even now no serious effort has been made to redress the injuries of the people and to provide effectually for their future safety. The cattle that have been carried off and the goods that have been plundered have not been restored; the houses and churches are left in ruins; the people are starving; industry and agriculture are suspended; and those Christian villages which have hitherto escaped feel no security that their turn may not come.

"Acts of violence, as the Mudir at Avrat-Alan acknowledged, still continue and the Porte is powerless or supine.

"I have already informed your Excellency of the just indignation which the statements published of these atrocities have aroused in the people of Great Britain; nor can I doubt that a similar feeling prevails throughout Europe.

"The Porte cannot afford to contend with the public opinion of other countries, nor can it suppose that the Government of Great Britain or any of the Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Paris can show indifference to the sufferings of the Bulgarian peasantry under this outbreak of vindictive cruelty. No political considerations would justify the toleration of such acts; and one of the foremost conditions for the settlement of the questions now pending must be that ample reparation shall be afforded to the sufferers and their future security guaranteed.

"In order that the views of Her Majesty's Government may be impressed in the most effective manner upon the Sovereign who has recently been called to the Ottoman Throne, Her Majesty's Government desire that your Excellency will demand a personal audience of the Sultan, and communicate to His Majesty the substance of the result of Mr. Baring's inquiries mentioning by name Shefket Pasha, Hafiz Pasha, Tossoun Bey, Achmet Aga, and the other officials whose conduct he has denounced.

"Your Excellency will, in the name of the Queen and Her Majesty's Government, call for reparation and justice, and urge that the rebuilding of the houses and churches should be begun at once and necessary assistance given for the restoration of the woollen and other industries, as well as provision made for the relief of those who have been reduced to poverty; and, above all, you will point out that it is a matter of absolute necessity that the guilty women should be found and restored to their families.

"Your Excellency will likewise urge that striking examples should be made on the spot of those who have connived at or taken part in the atrocities. The persons who have been decorated or promoted under a false impression of their conduct should be tried and degraded, where this has not been done already, and every effort made to restore public confidence. With this view, it would seem advisable, as a provisional measure, and without prejudice to such future arrangements as may be made in concert with the Powers, that the disturbed districts should be at once placed under an able and energetic Commissioner, specially appointed for the purpose, who, if not himself a Christian, should have Christian counsellors in whom trust could be reposed by the Christian population.

"Your Excellency should also speak in the strongest terms of the neglect of the local authorities, and of the inadequacy of the inquiry made by Edib Effendi, upon whose Report, officially communicated to the Powers, it now seems that no reliance can be placed.

"In order that your Excellency's representations may be well understood, you will furnish the Grand Vizier, at the conclusion of the audience, with a memorandum of the observations which, by the Queen's commands, you have been thus instructed to address to His Majesty the Sultan.—I am, &c.,

"DERBY."

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—None but anxious Mothers know the worry of "Teething Time," and the nursery has no more innocent help than Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, which, applied to the Infant's Gums, relieves the

ndicated the interest and part the British nation desires them to take in the conduct of Indian affairs. To those who intimately know India many gracious concessions will suggest themselves, the announcement of which on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage on New Year's Day would serve powerfully to attract to the British Rule the loyal sympathy of the Princes who practically command the allegiance of the people. No doubt all these have been anticipated and discussed and those found practicable approved. Lord Lytton and his Council are fully alive to the importance and splendour of the occasion. Everything we are confident will be done to enhance its ceremonial and political effect, and to satisfy at once the just pride of Englishmen and the natural sympathies and expectations of a great though dependent Empire.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(Times.)

A SECOND "great demonstration" of working men was held on Monday night (October 9) in St. James's-hall, for the purpose of protesting against the temporising conduct of the Government, and to renew the demand for an Autumn Session of Parliament. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Hopwood, M.P., Mr. E. A. Freeman, Mr. Hillary Skinner, Dr. Baxter Langley, Mr. J. J. Merriman, Dr. Karl Blind, and Mr. P. J. Lascaris.

Mr. Giles, Hon. Secretary of the Workmen's Demonstration Committee, read the names of about 100 members of Parliament and other gentlemen expressing their regret at being unable to attend the meeting and expressing their sympathy with the object for which it had been convened.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. T. Mottershead, the Chairman of the Demonstration Committee, to read a long letter which the Committee had received from Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Mottershead accordingly proceeded to read the following letter:—

"SIR,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 3rd. I fear that the same reasons which prevented my undertaking to preside at the meeting on Monday must also prevent my attendance. But I am glad to find that so excellent an arrangement has been made, in the person of Mr. Stansfeld, for filling the chair; and I am compelled to acknowledge that the necessity which originally suggested the meeting has not yet passed away. The Cabinets of Europe are understood to be in constant communication on the Eastern Question; and great and permanent results may hang upon the resolutions which they are taking from day to day. Their joint action must be the result of approximations made from their several points of view, and of abatements from what each, if proceeding independently, might desire. Such abatements may be in many cases admissible, and even inevitable. But, in this state of things, each nation is entitled to expect that its diplomacy shall be the faithful organ of its general convictions. Most of all does it possess this title where its constitution is based upon a principle of self government both admitted and familiar. At the present moment, as respects most of the Great Powers, there is no reason to doubt that the Cabinet truly represents the prevailing sense of the people. But if I ask what intention and what policy is the British Government engaged in representing before the associated Powers, I am lost in doubt and uncertainty as the to reply. All that, with our limited knowledge, we can say is, that it is in all likelihood something materially different from the intention and policy so widely declared by the country. For this national intention and policy are at variance with the acts of the Government as declared in the parliamentary paper and proceedings, are incessantly decried and deplored by their organs in the Press, and are met with undisguised aversion by the Prime Minister, with elaborate counter-arguments by the Foreign Secretary. What we have, therefore, to fear is that, at the European Council table, the desires of Great Britain lying in one scale, her weight and influence are cast into the other. If this be so the sky is not cloudless, but darkening. After disparaging European concert for a twelvemonth the Government have, within the last few weeks, begun to recommend it, and we are told of the necessity of bringing into union the views of all the Powers. When it was a question of favouring the Turkish Government against its Christian subjects we heard nothing of this necessity; pride was taken in our sole action, and credit claimed for frustrating the plans of others. Now that the strong resentment of the country has made a continuance in this course impossible, a change of form seems to be adopted without any change of aim, and the views of the other Powers begin to be pleaded, with a view to securing that the amount of good done to the oppressed shall be as small as possible. The latest transaction appears to have been as follows. The British Government, we are told, made certain preliminary proposals to the other Cabinets. One of them was for the establishment of autonomy, or self-government in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. This they themselves understood in one sense, and others of the Powers, especially Russia, in another. There was a novel kind of European concert which is based upon the use of the same words, in conflicting senses, and which just lasts until practical discussion begins. But either the notion proved to be too refined for the Moslem understanding or it aroused suspicion; and the proposals were rejected. The rejection, however, was accompanied with a new issue of Turkish promises, enlarged beyond all former issues; just as the quantities of *assignats* were increased, in the great French Revolution, in proportion as their value came nearer and nearer to Zero. The 'autonomy' of the present Ministers is said to have meant some kind of parochial self-government which for the purposes this nation has in view, would have been wholly worthless. We are sought, then, to feel thankful to the Porte for having thus brought about the early bursting of a bubble, which, but for its action might have danced for a few days longer in the sunlight; but which was so bright in the eyes of Sir Stafford Northcote that he bade England be proud of leading the councils of Europe, and which tempted Lord Derby to state at the Foreign Office that probably the question of peace would be settled in a few days. But the question has also a domestic aspect of serious and growing importance. The Prime Minister, as reported in the journals, has admitted that his views of Eastern policy are not those of the people. And the Foreign Minister says the Government have nothing to retract or to regret. Yet the Government will not, it seems, by a Dissolution, allow the people an opportunity of expressing their sentiments in an authentic manner. And on this point they may fairly say, Why discard the existing Parliament, which has not been convicted of being out of harmony with the people? And the answer is a fair one, if it be followed by a prompt convocation of the Parliament. But it is no fair answer: it is, on the contrary, more like a mockery of the public if they appeal from a country which has spoken to a Parliament which is not allowed to speak. Persistence in a policy apparently condemned by the nation, and not known or sustained by the Parliament, is a course at variance with the spirit and practice of the Constitution, as well as most disparaging, in the present instance, to the honour and influence of Great Britain. If I am told that there is no proof of such persistence, I reply that the Government, being called upon to change the principles on which it has acted, has no right to shroud its course in silence, as it might rightly do if the question were about the application of principles in themselves approved to the shifting emergencies of the case. If they desire to appease or satisfy the country let them give the assurance that so far as depends upon them the people of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria shall be secured in the management of their own affairs by institutions not dependent for their continuance and efficacy on the caprice or will of the Ottoman Government. A declaration substantially to this effect, though it would not cover the entire subject, would, I am persuaded, go far to put an end to controversy at home. But, failing any indication of this kind, and in the face of so many indications to the contrary, the people of this country can hardly be expected to desist from their efforts, and those will, I trust, be disappointed who, perhaps, have reckoned or are reckoning on their resolution by the lapse of time. It seems to me that the conviction of the nation ought to prevail against the views of the gentlemen who form the Government. If the nation be of this opinion the Constitution will supply adequate means for giving it effect. It may be said that the language I have used constitutes an attack upon the administration. As long as I was able, and indeed hoping almost against hope, I, for one, have clung to the desire that they might at length open their eyes to the true merits of the case. My store of hope is at length exhausted. If, altering their policy, they shall hereafter act aright, I shall rejoice in it. But, after all the declarations we have heard, I cannot reasonably expect it. And I am aware of no ground whatever for making such a view as I entertain the subject either of concealment or of apology. It is a duty to strengthen the hands of a Government when disposed to do good; but I know of no duty to strengthen them for evil. In conclusion, I expect that our information as to the acts of the Government is imperfect. I have construed it to the best of my ability. To no one will it be a greater relief and satisfaction than to me if we find that I am mistaken, and that our Ministers are endeavouring to secure for the three Provinces a real emancipation from a faithless and cruel tyranny.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your very faithful servant,

"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"October 7, 1876."

Many of the passages in the above letter elicited loud cheers from the meeting. While it was being read, the two delegates from Bulgaria took their seats on the platform, and were received with tumultuous applause. It should be mentioned that as Mr. Mottershead was unable to read the letter accurately and fluently, the latter portions of it were read with much clearness and emphasis by the Chairman of the meeting.

STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY,

LONDON-MADE.

MR. STREETER,

18, NEW BOND STREET,

LONDON, W.

Having completed extensive and important additions to the va machines used by him in the manufacture of

GOLD ORNAMENTS,

ill supply, at greatly reduced prices for cash on delivery, the following articles:

18-CARAT GOLD WATCH-CHAINS,

For GENTLEMEN, any pattern,

At £4. 5s. per Ounce.

18-CARAT GOLD WATCH-CHAINS,

For LADIES, any pattern,

At £4. 5s. per Ounce.

18-CARAT GOLD LOCKETS (PLAIN)

For One or Two Portraits, any size,

At £5 per Ounce.

OLD WATCHES, 18-CARAT CASES.

From £5.

The *Times* says, "Respecting the untrustworthy character of the metal employed generally by English jewellers, Mr. Streeter marks upon his goods the quality of the gold supplied by him which is a true guarantee."

ILLUSTRATED DATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

ON APPLICATION.

MR. STREETER,

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeeper throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE

BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure or
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
And all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors.

IT CANNOT FAIL

To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED

PILLS,

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZINESS, PAIN in the SIDE or BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER,

HE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE

HANDKERCHIF,

At the TOILET,

And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,

NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exhorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay: Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIFTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

15, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS

TO H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.

SIMPSON & Co. having bestowed their special attention to every description of Carriage, which they construct from the best seasoned materials and workmanship and suitable for the requirements of the several Presidencies of India, Ceylon, Burmah and Straits Settlements.

Purchasers may rely upon obtaining Carriages to stand the climate and finished in the most elegant, complete and substantial manner.

Drawings of any style of conveyance, estimates and full detailed particulars, sent on application.

A large assortment of 2nd-hand Carriages always on Commission Sale.

HARNESS DEPARTMENT.

S. and Co. have always on hand—

Double Horse Harness with Plated and Brass, Double and Single Buckle Mountings, also Japanned imitation covered Mountings.

Double pony do. with do. do.
Single horse do. with do. do.
Single pony do. with do. do.
Horse curricle harness with do. do.
Pony do. with do. do.
Tandem horse harness with do. do.
Tandem pony do. with do do.
Four-in-hand horse do. with do. do.
Four-in-hand pony do. with do. do.

In their Ware Room will be found every requisite in connection with the Stable and Coach-house.

LONDON JOURNAL.—GENERAL CONTENTS.

LONDON JOURNAL.—In addition to the best Novels by the best Authors has other features of surpassing interest.

LONDON JOURNAL.—General Articles and Essays on Literary, Social, Political, Topographical, Personal, and Historical Subjects, Illustrated with splendid views and life-like portraits of celebrities, living and dead.—The Cathedrals of England. Exterior and Interior Views have been given, with a full history of each and its traditions.—The Cities of the World. Engravings with Descriptions have been given of all the Capitals of Europe, and the Chief Cities and Towns in our Colonies and Dependencies, and other parts of the Globe.

LONDON JOURNAL.—The best selection of witty and humorous Jokes, forming the most amusing collection of facetiæ.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Household Receipts of the utmost value and importance to every wife and mother.

LONDON JOURNAL.—A Correspondence page, which is a marvel of counsel and information upon every conceivable subject.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Scientific and Statistical Information for architects, engineers, and skilled mechanics of every craft. Simply invaluable.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Monthly Parts contain a copyright Coloured Fashion Plate of four elaborate Figures, designed expressly for the London Journal.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Every month contains a Ladies' Monster Supplement of Engravings of Latest Parisian Fashions and Needlework.

LONDON JOURNAL.—A Full-sized Cut-out Pattern of the most Fashionable Garments in vogue.

LONDON JOURNAL.—To our Foreign Readers.—In consequence of the operation of the General Postal Union between Great Britain and Foreign Powers, the Monthly Part of the London Journal can now be forwarded post free for 13s. per annum, *payable in advance*, to any of the countries included in this Union.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Largest Circulation on the Continent and in the Colonies.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Wherever the English language is spoken, the London Journal is read and admired.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Occupies the proud position of being the leading English Periodical.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Always places before its Readers the Works of the best Authors in the field of Fiction.

LONDON JOURNAL.—No other Periodical extant can exhibit such an array of genius and talent in the literary department.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Is always Illustrated by the pencils of the best Artists, including Sir John Gilbert, R.A., Harrison Weir, Louis Huard, Keeley Halswell, A.R.S.A., F. Scott, A. Hunt, W. Hunt, G. F. Sargent, W. H. Prior, P. W. Justyne, &c.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Does not enter into the vexatious domain of party politics or religious controversy.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Has always been in the forefront in advocating measures tending to the social and moral well-being of the people.

LONDON JOURNAL.—The combination of these multifarious attractions has secured a circulation far beyond that of the numerous rivals which have founded their hopes of success on endeavours to copy its chief features of attraction.

LONDON JOURNAL.—No effort or expense shall be spared to keep it as it has been—the best and cheapest Periodical in the world, with the largest circulation.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Is always in Print.

LONDON JOURNAL.—All Numbers, Parts, and Volumes are in Print, and may be had at the Office, or through any Bookseller or News Agent in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or Abroad.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Almanack and Chronicle.—All recent Volumes are distinguished by containing an Index and Almanack and Chronicle of the principal events of the half year in the domain of Literature, Science, Art, Politics, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Accidents, Crimes, and all matters of public interest—a feature of no other periodical.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Office, 332, Strand, London

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,

AND HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PATRONS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

THE ADMIRALTY,

OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. WACHTER & Co., Epernay; MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co., Cognac; and MESSRS. LEAL BROS. Madeira.

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., at per case of one doz qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.

This Cash charge we add to our in Bond prices.

LOSS OF EXCHANGE NOTIFICATION.

The complications to merchants and others trading in India, arising from constant and violent fluctuations in the rate of exchange between that Empire and England, have caused us no little anxiety. We have not been at all willing to increase prices, but have been compelled hitherto to add to our invoices some of the loss that the excessive low rate of exchange caused

In prospect of a more settled state of affairs, and in deference to the expressed wishes of many of our large buyers, we have now included in our prices a proportion of the loss we are experiencing, so that we now add to our In Bond quotations only the cash charges imposed by Government for Duty and Dues. We are aware that most of our competitors include the expenditure for such items IN their quotations, but it must be evident to the most ordinary mind that this course necessitates the addition of profit to the same to allow for credit and discounts off the selling rate. We prefer that our buyers should know the cost of Duties, so that in the present unsettled condition of the Indian Government's financial affairs, any further change made may be clear, and that it may be apparent that we wish for neither profit nor loss on such disbursements. As the oldest house in India in our trade, as shippers in the old country since 1815, we profess to understand our business, and our markets.

BORDEAUX—RED.	In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.	Qts.	Pts.
PICHON LONGUEVILLE, 1868, Vintage, a very rare Wine	Rs. 55	—	
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After Dinner	30	32
,, RAUZAN	After Dinner	25	27
,, PALMER	Wines.	22	24
,, LAROSE	After Dinner	19	21
,, St. JULIEN	After Dinner	16	18
,, CANTENAC	Wines.	14	16
ST. ESTREPHE, a favourite		12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup		9	11½
PAUILLAC		9	10½

CLARET IN WOOD.	Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask.	46 Gals. Hdhs.
CHATEAU MOUTON	266	530
,, RAUZAN	205	410
,, PALMER	178	353
,, LAROSE	142	289
ST. JULIEN	110	216
CANTENAC	90	174
ST. ESTEPHE	70	134
MEDOC	55	100

The past five years' purchases made from the Vineyards by our Mr. CUTLER have been most successful. We are now shipping under our respective marks, CLARETS that cannot fail to be appreciated.

WHITE.	Qts.	Pts.
VERMOUTH	17	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	21	23
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	16	18
BURGUNDY—RED.		
CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	30	32
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	21	26
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	20	22
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	18
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	34	36
WHITE.		
CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine white cap	24	26
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17
CHAMPAGNES.		
FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	44	48
WACHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES" BRAND	44	48
Ditto, ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	39	—
GIESLER'S	44	48
FINE DRY SPARKLING	38	40
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	34	38
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	27	30
CARTE ROUGE	18	20
SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	39	41
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WEIN	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	39	41
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good flavored	29	31
MOSELLE, EXCELLENT CHEAP WINE	24	26
STILL.		
HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb	45	47
,, MARCOBRUNNER	37	—
,, RUDESHRIMER, mellow	27	29
,, JOHANNISBERGER, fine flavored	23	24
,, LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	16	19
LIEBFRAUMILCH	32	—
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	23	25
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	27	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	27	29

H.M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS & Co., who, now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the re-cultivation of the Vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their MADEIRA before Indian consumers, who some time since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

We offer the following less 10 per cent. for Cash.

	In Bond.	Per Qr.	Cask.
M Young Madeira	Rs.103	Per Qr.	Cask.
Lacryma	120	,,	,,
O M Young Madeira	122	,,	,,
O M Old do.	142	,,	,,
S Choice South-Side Madeira	174	,,	,,
O S very choice Old South-Side Madeira	105	,,	Octave.
R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	120	,,	,,
O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	136	,,	,,
E O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Extra Reserved Madeira	148	,,	,,
Patherinho, delicately-flavoured Pale Reserved Madeira	90	,,	,,

SHERRIES.	Per doz. Rs.	Qts.
AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old	gold seal	35
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior	black seal	33
MONTILLA, Extra pale and dry		24
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale	black seal	25
VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	21
MANZANILLA	red seal	19
PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	18
VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	14
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor		14
MADEIRA, E. I. very superior	red Seal	34
MADEIRA, E. I., excellent Wine	black seal	31

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)	4 Gals. per Jar. Octaves. Rs.	13½ Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	27 Gals. Hhds. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
	All in Bond in India,			
Amontillado, A 1	65	210	410	810
Amontillado, Black seal quality	62	194	378	746
Amoroso	47	143	276	544
Oloroso	37	112	215	420
Vino Puro	38	114	220	430
Manzanilla	34	102	194	380
Yellow seal	31	92	177	340
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	66	123	238

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 4. extra.

PORTS.	In Bond. Qrs.	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (some years in bottle)	34	—
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	26
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	22
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	18
SACRAMENTAL WINES	20	—

PORTS IN WOOD.	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	84	154	294
,, black seal	95	178	344
Invalid's quality	120	230	448

SPIRITS. In Bond.

The HEART SHAPED LABEL, which we originally atroduced and by which our Cognac brands so universally known throughout India, was once exclusively used by us as our own, it long ceased to satisfy us since it became common property. Our QUALITIES are now DESIGNATED BY "STARS" as adopted by the principal Cognac houses. Our arrangements at Charente and Cognac enable us to offer Brandies on exceptionally favourable terms to Messes, Traders and consumers generally.

We challenge competition.

		Per dozen. Rs.	As.
P.C *	Blue Capsule	17	0
Do.	in Flasks	9	8
Do.	Half flasks	6	0
P.C. **	White Capsule	19	0
Do.	do. in Pint Flasks	10	8
S.O.P. ***	Yellow Capsule	23	0
Do.	do. in Pint Flasks	12	8
V.S.O.P ****	Black Capsule	27	0
Do.	do in Pints flasks	14	8
RUM, the finest old Jamaica		14	0
Do. fine "Pineapple"		11	8
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		14	0
FIELDS GIN		14	0
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		15	0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best		9	8

SPIRITS IN WOOD.	Per Gals. Without Jar Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter. Cask. 27 Gall. Rs.
COGNAC, No. ****	10-0	196	...
,, ,, ***	8-0	158	...
,, ,, **	6 8	124	...
,, ,, *	5-0	112	...

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price charged for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars for	Ditto	1 Gall Rs. 2	0 Each
Do. do.	do.	2 ,, ,, 3	0 ,,
Do. do.	do.	4 ,, ,, 4	0 ,,

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s COGNACS.

	In Bond.	
* ONE STAR, in great demand	15	0
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	16	0
* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 Dozen	23	0
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz	17	0
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	19	0
** TWO STARS	18	8
*** THREE STARS, superior	21	8
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	32	8

LIQUEURS.	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Orange and White Amsterdam	40	42
CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7½	—
Do. YELLOW ,, ,,	6	48
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	44	48
NOYAU best	40	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	32
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS, a novelty	27	—
ASSORTED LIQUEURS CHOICE	—	24

BASS' INDIA PALE ALE.

All charges included.

Bottled by our London Firm.

Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 6-4 per doz. NET CASH.

COOPER A VATTING OF STOUT AND PORTER.

Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 6-4 per doz. Net Cash.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Bottled by MOLINE and Company.

Cask containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 6-8 per doz. NET CASH

TERMS.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 10 per cent discount off Bond prices.
Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S { Fancy Argola Suits ..... Rs. 20
Blue Serge Suits ..... ,, 25
Cricketing Suits ..... ,, 25
Shikar Suits ..... ,, 12
American Drill Suits ..... ,, 8
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits ..... ,, 14
Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits ..... ,, 5
Fancy Angola Trousers ..... ,, 10
Bedford Cord Trousers ..... ,, 20
Whip Cord Trousers ..... ,, 16
Saddle Tweed Trousers ..... ,, 16
All Wool Flannel Shirts ..... ,, 6
Oxford Cloth Shirts ..... ,, 4
French Cambric Shirts ..... ,, 4
White Dress Shirts ..... ,, 5
Regulation (Ellwood) Helmets ,, 13
Hunting (Ellwood) Hats ..... ,, 12
Felt Hats all Shapes ..... ,, 7

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY: 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA: 2, Chowringhee Road.

Agency Camp Deolali:—KHURSEDJI DOSSABHAI.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF THESE

MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS

Just to hand, per S. S. BATAVIA.

PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH,

inclusive of packing.

Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

NEW GOODS

Per P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

J. J. L. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

From the Dental Hospital, London,

7, RAMPART ROW.

N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

F. N. CHALMERS & Co.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & GENERAL AGENTS,

Offer particular advantages, as all benefit of discount allowed by the trades given to the Purchaser, a small Commission alone being charged. Banking in all its branches. Wines supplied to Messes and Clubs. Insurances effected. Boxes, &c., shipped to all parts.

F. N. CHALMERS & Co., 122, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

JOSEPH GILLOTT

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold

By all Stationers

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SHACKLETON & COMPANY,

(LATE J. C. SHACKLETON)

45, BOTOLPH LANE, LONDON,

UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF SHIPPING AGENCY ON MODERATE TERMS.

Goods cleared and forwarded to all parts of the World. Freights engaged. Insurances effected, etc., etc., etc.

ASTHMA and

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond Street, London, and Sold by them and all

CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S

HATS AND HELMETS.

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages as a cooling beverage, mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by

HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,

38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

THE "TERAI" HAT.—(ANDRE'S.)

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

CAN BE FOLDED AND PACKED WITHOUT DAMAGE, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING, AND LADIES' WEAR.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.—ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS are sold by the principal merchants throughout India, Ceylon, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly cautioned to ask for "ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS," and to avoid inferior imitations, purchase, only those bearing their Genuine Stamp, with Name and Address, Recommendations from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RI